

VINEYARD

revealing the relationship between Americans and their land

AN OCCASIONAL RECORD OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE

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A Celebratory Collaboration: Symposium Highlights River Road Country Estates of Louisville, KY

Shaun Duncan
Celebration Symposium Co-Chair,
Resident of Louisville, KY

The Country Estates of River Road, listed in the National Register in 1998, is a 350 acre contiguous area of designed landscapes that naturally fold into and utilize the dramatic topographical resources. Many of the estates overlook the Ohio River. Not until 1998, when historian Carolyn Brooks conducted extensive research on the area, was the treasure discovered—relatively undisturbed landscape legacies of Marian Coffin, Bryant Fleming, the Olmsted firm and Arthur Cowell. David Morgan, executive director of the Kentucky Heritage Council, had sensed the significance of the River Road estates and supported funding of the research project. He enlisted the support of River Fields, whose jurisdiction over 50 miles of the Ohio River corridor includes the subject area.

Then in January 2001, a unique partnership designed a symposium in Louisville, Kentucky. The National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) joined with River Fields Inc. (River Fields), a local river conservation organization, to host "Celebration of the Country Estate: A Symposium on the Historic Estate Landscape and its Interpretation for Future Generations." With resounding results, a celebration it was! This significant gathering unleashed awareness, generated ideas for future projects, uncovered previously unknown resource materials, and created and rekindled alliances.

As the organization advocating the stewardship of this river corridor, River Fields had been called upon repeatedly to react and respond to perceived environmental threats. Short on time, resources, and staff, River Fields was too busy "fighting fires" to publicize the rich cultural and historic landscapes at its

doorstep and create a positive network to help preserve them. The HLI, which had acknowledged Louisville's preserved landscape legacy upon its first visit in the fall of 1998, conceived the joint Celebration as a way of cementing such broad alliances. As a result, River Fields took positive leaps in its public perception by educating the local, state and national community about its landscape heritage that parallels the cultural preeminence attributed to prized works of art.

Most important, the Celebration awakened the public to the national importance of this local resource and activated like-minded organizations and individuals to work together in such a quest. The symposium came about

through the joint effort of many partners—some active, some passive and some financial. All twenty organizations were united by the common thread of cultural landscape preservation, and of course, the Celebration!

Moreover, it is anticipated that the convergence of these organizations to produce such a novel event marks the beginning of important alliances. Participants included the Kentucky chapters of the AIA and the ASLA, the University of Kentucky College of Architecture and School of Landscape Architecture, local historical societies, a state-

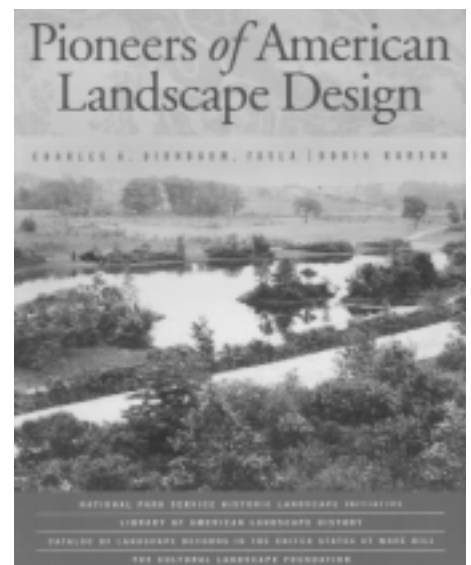
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Pioneers Sales Brisk

Cathy Markoff
Associate Marketing Manager
McGraw-Hill Professional Book Group

McGraw-Hill Professional is pleased to report on the progress of the Historic Landscape Initiative publication, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*. Now, in its second printing and doing well on Amazon.com (#26 in Landscape Architecture), this is what some of the reviewers are saying:

The New York Times, November 2000
"It's the first of its kind in America. 'We see it as a bible, the keystone for further research and revelation,' said Catha Grace Rambusch, director of the CATALOG of Landscape Records in the United States. Each succinct biography strives to capture the essence of its subject. The book is also a valuable tool for residents in towns and cities nationwide for understanding their own landscapes. 'Pioneers' can also be used as a kind of travelogue, thanks to the



list at the back of the book, 'Sites Accessible to the Public,' complete with addresses and phone numbers."

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.



HPS
Heritage
Preservation
Services

Welcome to **VINEYARD**

As with other editions, this issue of *Vineyard* celebrates and highlights recent partnership efforts of the Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI), while also showcasing current examples of exemplar preservation planning and treatment work for cultural landscapes nationwide.

The partnership efforts in this edition highlight a pioneering system of parks and boulevards in Fort Wayne, Indiana, designed by landscape architect George Kessler; Capitol Square in Richmond, Virginia, an iconic work of landscape design representing two centuries of change and continuity; and a continuation of the HLI's involvement with the Country Estate landscapes along Louisville's River Road.

Our survey feature in this issue includes a model partnership established to document and protect historic ranches of Routt County, Colorado, in addition to a new annual feature—an update of National Register listings for significant cultural landscapes. The treatment focus for this issue once again illustrates Maine's leadership role in landscape preservation with an outgrowth project of their state's survey of historic designed landscapes: "The Treatment and Management of the McLaughlin Garden in South Paris, Maine."

Finally, a note of celebration. The HLI was the recent recipient of two National ASLA awards: joint recognition for the President's Award of Excellence for *Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture* (Spacemaker Press, primary recipient) and a Merit Award for our on-line technical series, *Cultural Landscape Currents*. This latter project could not have been realized without the contributions of Patricia M. O'Donnell, FASLA, Principal, LANDSCAPES, Charlotte, VT; Robert W. Hadlow, Ph.D., Historian, Oregon Department of Transportation; and Dale Jaeger, FASLA, The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, GA, who all served as guest authors. To learn more about *Currents*, visit our website at www2.cr.nps.gov/hli/currents.

Again, please note that all four editions of *Vineyard* are available on line at www2.cr.nps.gov/hli.

Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA
Coordinator, Historic Landscape Initiative

Mission of the Historic Landscape Initiative

The Historic Landscape Initiative develops preservation planning tools that respect and reveal the relationship between Americans and their land.

The Initiative provides essential guidance to accomplish sound preservation practice on a variety of landscapes, from parks and gardens to rural villages and agricultural landscapes.

The Historic Landscape Initiative is committed to ongoing preservation of cultural landscapes that can yield an improved quality of life for all, a sense of place, and identity for future generations.



Governor Paul E. Patton of Kentucky with HLI Coordinator, Charles A. Birnbaum at the Country Estates of River Road Celebration Symposium.

A Celebratory Collaboration continued from cover

wide preservation group, a local horticultural group, the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, a local arts association, and the Kentucky Heritage Council. LG&E Energy Corp., the local utility and power company underwrote some of the expenses, and the Glenview Garden Club (a member of the Garden Club of America) sponsored the keynote address.

National (HLI), state (Kentucky Heritage Council), and local (River Fields) government entities joined forces with hosting partner, the Speed Art Museum, to provide an ideal venue and draw a near capacity crowd for the symposium program. Nationally known experts presented the Louisville landscape legacy in its own context, as well as in that of the Country Place Era historical designation, and elaborated on the national scope of those designers who left their mark on the landscape of Louisville.

As lagniappe to a very special weekend, residents of the Country Estates opened their homes to host dinners in honor of the Celebration speakers and guests. The Governor of Kentucky added his tributes at one dinner. The symposium speakers on Marion Coffin, Bryant Fleming and the Olmsted firm were each honored guests at a home whose landscape was planned by the subject designer of their expertise.

Pioneers Sales Brisk continued from cover

Landscape Architecture, September 2000

"...an incalculable contribution to America's heritage, landscape architectural history, and the depth and diversity of the roots from which landscape architects draw their identity and pride... expands the definition of garden...beyond the growing sense of pride I have for my profession as I read about each designer's development, are the visual benchmarks...[they] also alert me to the great loss of those landscapes no longer found outside the faded images. A natural reference for landscape history classes and designers who recognize the value of knowing the roots of their vocation or avocation. Birnbaum and Karson clearly recognize that the building of history is an ongoing endeavor of many people's efforts."

Dirt: A Garden Journal from the Connecticut River Valley, December 2000

"...will serve as a consciousness-raiser for what I hope will be thousands upon thousands of American garden lovers, garden and park preserves, American history lovers—anyone who loves the land of this country and the efforts that have been made to create and preserve beautiful outdoor spaces. Even the garden-and landscape-savvy may well learn something on almost every page. It is a chronicle of a collective American creative spirit as it relates to the landscape. Also a chronicle of individual artists who struggled to live, and to make a living, expressing their artistic visions. I was moved by the sheer will

"The response to the Celebration designed by the Historic Landscape Initiative and orchestrated by River Fields at the Speed Museum has been overwhelmingly positive. Everyone who has commented have said the weekend sparked a renewed energy, reawakened even the 'locals' to the national importance of the River Road Estates and provided many with a new sense of purpose and determination to continue in their conservation efforts."

David Morgan, Executive Director,
Kentucky Heritage Council



Charles F. Gillette (1886-1969) is not only one of the 160 Pioneers, but one of the designers in a continuum of landscape architecture at the Virginia State Capitol Grounds. See related article on page 6.
Courtesy NPS Pioneers files.

and genius of many of these pioneers. Many died young. Some though, were given their due share of life to make their multi-layered and complex cultural contributions to the designed American landscape."

The Wall Street Journal, December 2000

"Over the past 10 years, the preservation movement that is slowly documenting and preserving American designed landscapes has matured. One of the results is Pioneers of American Landscape Design...a handsome encyclopedia offering 160 short biographies of American landscape movers and shakers. The book stretches the conventional idea of 'landscape' past the residential garden to include designs for urban centers, freeways, cemeteries, suburban developments and wilderness preserves."

McGraw-Hill Professional congratulates all of the project sponsors and contributors on this fine tribute to the American fathers and mothers of landscape design. We look forward to continued success with this title.

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A Renaissance for Fort Wayne's System of Parks and Boulevards

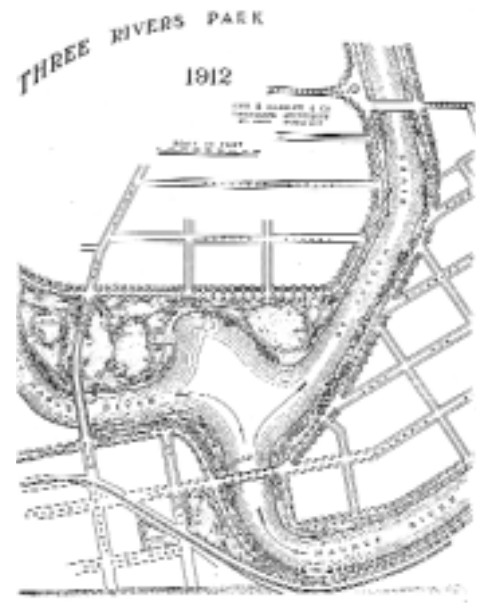
Julie Donnell
President and Founder
Friends of the Park, Allen County, IN

Even though George Kessler worked for the Riverfront Commission in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for only a year in 1912, he left behind a remarkable imprint on the land, a significant portion of which remains today. Unlike his designs for parks and boulevards in such cities as Kansas City, Denver, Dallas, and Cincinnati, his work in Indiana—in both Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne—has been largely invisible.

Fort Wayne, with a population of over 200,000, is today considered an industrial city with achievements in telecommunications, financial services, and agricultural products; however, in the early part of the century Fort Wayne was known for its parks. The city was established in 1794 where the Maumee, St. Joseph, and St. Mary's rivers converge in northeastern Indiana. These rivers were valued not only for commerce, but also for recreation opportunities and scenic vistas. The city acquired its first park in 1866 and continued to set aside land for parks through the 19th century.

By the time George arrived on the scene, the city's fledgling park board (formed in 1905) was responsible for several major parks in different parts of the city. Kessler's plan celebrated the three rivers and linked the existing parks with them by way of an orthogonal boulevard system and a series of riverfront drives. The plan presented opportunities for the creation of new parks and the development of neighborhoods as the city matured. The major outline of Kessler's plan was built, and even in the late 1930s, the Board of Park Commissioners was adding parks to the city in places suggested by Kessler's plan.

Today, the Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners oversees 2,300 acres of land. The Board long ago relinquished responsibility for the boulevards to other city departments. At first glance, the Army Corps of Engineers appears to have hidden most of the three rivers and concealed some of the parks, behind dikes and rip rap. Traffic obscures the stately boulevards. If one looks a bit closer, however, the remnants of George Kessler's vision of a boulevard system connecting the parks and rivers begin to take shape and for some in Fort Wayne, the potential for recovering the ambition and grace of that vision



1912 plan for Three Rivers Park prepared by George E. Kessler, landscape architect. Courtesy NPS files.

has become an inducement to activism.

This renaissance and resurgence of interest in parks is the result of the recent creation and the success of Headwaters Park, located at the confluence of the three rivers in the center of the city. The contemporary park design affirms the validity of Kessler's vision, which called for a central park (Kessler called it "Three Rivers Park") in almost the very same place. Not only has the Headwaters Park Commission completed this park, but historic preservation professionals and planners made way for a new Courthouse Green to augment the recently rehabilitated and nationally significant historic Courthouse. This attention to new parks downtown has magnified the need to address the potential and needs of the older parks in the city, the ones that existed in Kessler's time and those later parks that his vision inspired.

The decline of the city's older parks, due to budget cuts over the years, coupled with a controversy over whether the central core of a historic neighborhood park should be given over for parking (at the Fort Wayne Children's Zoo), has led to the formation of the Friends of the Parks of Fort Wayne and Allen County.



*Swinney Park, Fort Wayne, IN.
Jaenicke Garden, c. 1960s
Courtesy Julie Donnell.*

In the spring of 2000, the Friends learned of a survey of Indiana's historic landscapes by Malcolm Cairns, ASLA, who teaches in the landscape architecture program at Ball State University. The parks and boulevards designed and inspired by George Kessler in Fort Wayne figure prominently in the study. In an effort to learn more, the Friends invited the Coordinator of the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) to Fort Wayne to look over the system and respond to it. Over three very intensive days the HLI Coordinator visited the major parks in Fort Wayne, spoke at the annual meeting of the Fort Wayne Park Foundation, and gave two more public presentations in Fort Wayne. In all of these outreach endeavors the HLI Coordinator made it clear that Fort Wayne has a nationally significant system of historic parks and boulevards in need of preservation, rehabilitation and great public understanding. Great attention was paid to these events by community leaders and by the media. Both Fort Wayne newspapers covered the visit extensively. An editorial in the Fort Wayne *Journal-Gazette* stated, "City officials, private parks supporters, parks patrons, and the community should regard the NPS message delivered in Fort Wayne earlier this week as both a pep talk and a warning."

As a result of the HLI Coordinator's visit, Graham Richard, Mayor of Fort Wayne, asked the Board of Park Commissioners to create a Cultural Landscape Committee to oversee the rehabilitation of two of the city's oldest and most historic parks—Swinney and Memorial.

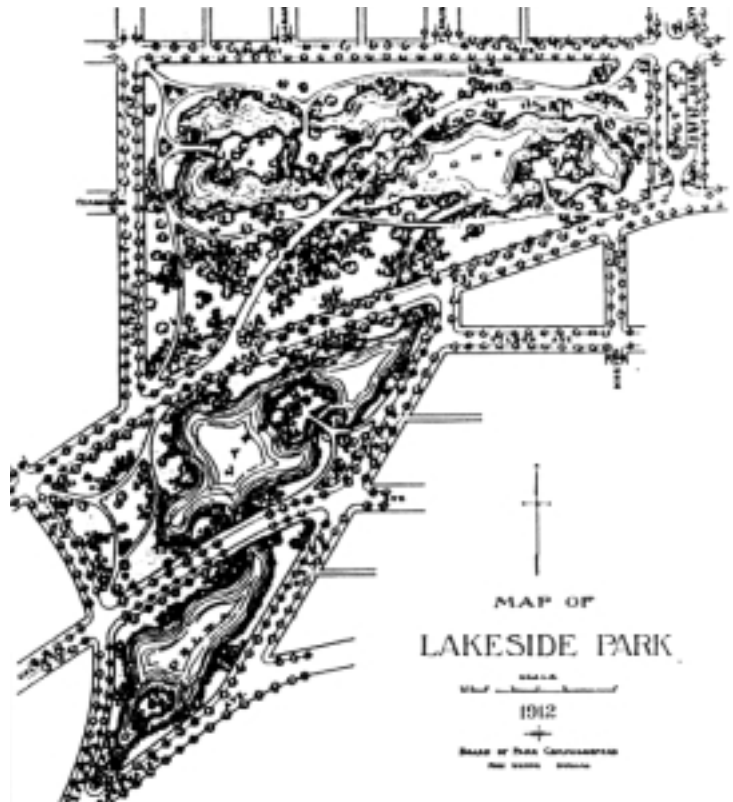
Swinney Park was acquired by the city in 1874, but had served as a county fairground since the mid-19th century. In the mid-20th century, Swinney Park functioned as an amusement park, complete with dance hall and ferris wheel. Later in the century it was the site of Fort Wayne's first skateboard facility. Although Kessler did not leave a detailed design for this park, he did design the Thieme Drive entry to the park, which was constructed 1912-1914 and connected the park with Main Street and thus, to the entry to the city. In 1916, Arthur Shurcliff prepared a master plan for the park, which later was modified by Superintendent of Parks, Adolphe Jaenicke.

If George Kessler is responsible for the plan that related the parks to one another and to the rest of the city, it is Jaenicke, recognized as a plant growing specialist, who established a long tradition of elaborate garden amenities

in many of Fort Wayne's historic parks. Jaenicke, himself a landscape architect trained in Berlin, is responsible for one of the most dramatic features of Swinney Park. He converted a refuse ditch into a rock garden which was expanded in the 1930's by the CWA into a Japanese Garden complete with waterfall, pavilion, and teahouse—not to mention a small outbuilding, the sole function of which was to produce smoke to imitate the Japanese volcanoes.

By contrast, Memorial Park came into the system in 1918 and its design was solely the work of Jaenicke. It was developed as a memorial to lives lost in WWI. The plan, most of which remains intact, included carriage drives, a memorial grove, various other memorials and a recreation building which dates from about 1935. Here again, Jaenicke could not resist being dramatic—he created an imitation of the Blue Grotto of Capri in Memorial Park. Both parks are located at major entrance points to the city and in neighborhoods that would benefit greatly from their rehabilitation.

Fort Wayne's Cultural Landscape Committee is in the formative stages, but has already applied for funding from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to complete Cultural Landscape Reports for both of these



*Kessler's original plan for Lakeside Park, 1912, provided the inspiration for a waterside park over a half a century later.
Courtesy Julie Donnell*

parks. While the mission of the committee is still taking shape, the intention is that the work will not stop there. The rehabilitation of these two parks should be the beginning of a movement to bring back the entire system.

In the year ahead the Friends organization looks forward to a continuing relationship with the HLI and hopes to secure the services of an appropriate consultant with experience in historic parks, community outreach and education.



*George E. Kessler
1862-1923.
Courtesy Missouri
Historical Society.*

Capitol Square: A Partnership for Understanding

James E. Wootton
Executive Director
Capitol Square Preservation Council

The oldest legislative body in the United States, the Virginia General Assembly has met annually since its creation in 1619. The Colonial capitol at Jamestown, on the banks of the James River, was moved several miles inland to Williamsburg in 1699, then about 50 miles upstream to Richmond in 1780. Since 1788, the General Assembly has met in the State Capitol building designed by Thomas Jefferson. Surrounding the Capitol is a 16-acre urban park known as Capitol Square.

Jefferson's design for the State Capitol was inspired by the Maison Carrée, a Classical Roman temple in Nîmes, France. As Governor, Jefferson had advocated moving the State Capital to the more readily defensible site on Shockoe Hill, just west of the town

of Richmond. While serving as Minister to France. In 1785, Jefferson consulted with architect Charles-Louis Clérissieu to work out the details of adapting the design of the Maison Carrée to suit the needs of Virginia's government.

Even before leaving for France, Jefferson had determined that a temple-form building would be the model for the State Capitol. He saw in architecture the ability to elevate human thought. As he was refining his plans in September 1785, Jefferson wrote to his friend James Madison: "But how is a taste in this beautiful art to be formed in our countrymen, unless we avail ourselves of every occasion when public buildings are to be erected, of presenting to them models for their study and imitation?"

Not even Thomas Jefferson could imagine the level of "study and imitation" engendered by the completed State Capitol. Where the Romans had built their temples to the gods, Jefferson's Capitol stood as a temple representative of democracy. Often referred to as the "temple on the hill," the State Capitol dominated the skyline in all 19th-century depictions of Richmond. More importantly, the image of this civic temple profoundly changed the design of public buildings. Throughout the 19th-century, courthouses, state capitols, the U.S. Capitol, and churches came to embrace the temple form and its symbolism.

Central to the State Capitol's influence was its siting on Shockoe Hill. As the most prominent feature in the Richmond landscape, the Capitol was a compelling figure even before it was completed. With the final details of the Capitol taking over ten years to complete, it is no wonder that the surrounding Capitol Square received little attention before 1816. Governor John Tyler served from 1808 to 1811. His son, John Tyler, who would also become Governor and eventually President of the United States, recalled the area he had seen as a boy:

"The capitol square was ruda indigestaque moles, and was rudely, if at all, enclosed. The ascent to the building was painfully laborious. The two now beautiful valleys were then unsightly gullies, which threatened, unless soon arrested, to extend themselves across the street north, so as to require a bridge to span them. If a tree had sprung up in the grounds, it obtained but a scanty substance from the sterile earth. Soil there was little or none."

In the summer of 1816, Maximilian Godefroy, a French architect working in Baltimore, spent about two months in Richmond. Although he was responsible for designing a landscape for Capitol Square, Godefroy also made recommendations for the improvement of the Capitol itself. Twenty years later, Godefroy described his work in a letter to a friend, "The vast park which I laid out by orders of the State, on a steep slope, then broken by sharp precipices in the middle of this park, was the Capitol."

Godefroy's design was in the tradition of a French *parterre*, with terraces cascading down the hill, punctuated with geometrically placed plantings and walkways. Because of the continuing pressing maintenance needs of the Capitol itself, it appears that little of Godefroy's landscape plan was actually implemented.

In 1853, spurred into action by plans to erect a monumental statue of George Washington on Capitol Square, the General Assembly contracted with Philadelphia architect John Notman to develop a landscape plan for Capitol Square. Notman's plan located a

First printed view of the Virginia Capitol at Richmond, published in "The Virginia and North Carolina Almanack" for the year 1802 (Petersburg, 1801). The barren terrain reinforces John Tyler's recollection of a few years later, "If a tree had sprung up in the grounds, it obtained but a scanty substance from the sterile earth." Courtesy the Library of Virginia Collection.





The picturesque park that John Notman designed in the early 1850s appears in this 1858 depiction of Capitol Square, printed in "Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion." Courtesy the Library of Virginia Collection.

statue of Washington at the top of the hill, just west of the Capitol. The entire hillside leading from the Capitol south to Bank Street was treated as a picturesque park, with informal plantings, meandering walks, and two fountains near the southeast and southwest corners. For this design Notman was paid the sum of \$200.

The Notman plan, and the Capitol itself, survived the burning of downtown Richmond at the close of the Civil War. In the early 1900s, two wings were added to the Capitol, and fifteen feet of the Square's southern edge was cut back as the city widened Bank Street. Despite these changes and the construction of state office buildings on and near the Square, the current landscape of Capitol Square still reflects the Notman plan.

In his landscape plan, John Notman anticipated extensive public use of Capitol Square. The park ambience and amenities not only provided a setting for the "temple on the hill," Capitol Square became a popular destination for leisurely walks, outdoor lunches, political rallies, and public celebrations and commemorations.

As Capitol Square continues to fulfill these functions, it has also become a source of concern for the preservation of a significant cultural landscape. When the state erected a 12-story office building that wrapped around

the southeast corner of Capitol Square in the late 1920s, local historian Mary Wingfield Scott decried the change in scale brought about by this massive "corner cupboard." Another proposal in the 1950s called for the removal of one of the Notman fountains and the installation of a large, terraced pool with a water cascade.

The most audacious recommendation for Capitol Square originated in June 1950, when the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported that terracing for Capitol Square with possible underground parking had been proposed. More than twenty years later, the Virginia

General Assembly seriously considered just such a proposal. A model was created of the proposed changes. It showed the Capitol resting on a terraced sea of concrete, with multiple rows of parking worked into the terraces. Labeled "the hanging gardens of Babylon" by its detractors, the plan mobilized forces throughout the state. Architects, historians, preservationists, and concerned citizens voiced unified opposition to the proposal, which was ultimately withdrawn.

As early as 1955, Mary Wingfield Scott advocated the creation of a "Society for the Protection of Capitol Square." Although many agreed to the need for such a group, its genesis would take another four decades. Through the work of members of the General Assembly and members of the preservation community, in 1999 House Bill 1206 created the Capitol Square Preservation Council. The Council is comprised of representatives of such organizations as the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Institute of Architects, the Garden Club of Virginia, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and state and local history and preservation groups. An Executive Director conducts the



Proposal to place underground parking and tiers of terraces on Capitol Square. Public outcry helped insure the proposal's defeat. Rendering, early 1970s. Courtesy the Library of Virginia Collection.



*The Capitol on the Square today.
Photo courtesy
Charles Birnbaum.*

Capitol Square continued from previous page 7

ongoing work of the Council.

The legislation makes the Council's responsibilities clear: "With regard to the architectural, historical, archaeological and landscape features of Capitol Square and the antiquities contained therein, the Council shall...develop plans and recommendations for their maintenance and preservation and for the enhancement of their historical and architectural integrity..." The Council is also charged with assessing current conditions on Capitol Square, developing educational opportunities, and reviewing proposals that are "structural or architectural in nature."

The Capitol Square Preservation Council's highest priority is the creation of a Landscape Master Plan. Capitol Square remains a significant historic landscape that offers a 16-acre park setting to the public. It is also the stage for the dynamics of Virginia's state government in the 21st century. These multiple uses create stresses that, while not unique to Capitol Square, are particularly intense. Maintenance of buildings and grounds is subject to budget fluctuations and sometimes must be deferred while existing conditions worsen. As materials and fixtures have been replaced, cost and utility have often overridden aesthetic concerns. Budgets have often influenced the selection of annual and perennial plant materials for the Square. The random planting of commemorative trees on the Square has been a popular pursuit for years, yet removing any inappropriate or diseased tree requires an act of the Governor.

The General Assembly has 40 members in the Senate and 100 in the House of Delegates. Members park on the Square when the Assembly is in session and during committee meetings throughout the year. Staff members and assistants also require parking, and during session the cars actually spill over onto the sidewalks and grass. Visitors to Capitol Square have no opportunity to learn about the Square and its history until they venture to the second floor of the Capitol [what's on the 2nd floor?]. The Capitol Police must maintain a high level of security for the Governor and General Assembly while allowing Capitol Square to be open and accessible to the public.

Despite these challenges and seemingly contradictory uses, Capitol Square maintains its unique sense of place. The members of the Capitol Square Preservation Council are aware of its significance, and the Council sees the Landscape Master Plan as both a preservation and an education tool. The archival documentation that is currently being collected will be used for the historical narrative that will be part of the Master Plan. It is also being used to develop slide programs for clubs and civic groups, as well as a brochure on the history and significance of Capitol Square. By building awareness of Capitol Square within the community and throughout Virginia, the Preservation Council fosters a broader appreciation of the special nature of the Square and a broader understanding of its unique sense of place.

In November 2000, several Council members and the Executive Director met with staff of the National Park Service

Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) for a half-day work session. After a tour of Capitol Square, the HLI coordinator articulated the components that give Capitol Square its unique qualities and how incremental changes in such things as light fixtures, plant materials, and furnishings erode those qualities. Citing the issues that Capitol Square shares with other public spaces, the HLI coordinator encouraged the Council to develop a plan for Capitol Square that honors its history while accommodating its current and future needs.

As members of the Preservation Council understand the importance of educating the public about Capitol Square, they also recognize the importance of educating themselves and the people who make proposals for Capitol Square, as well as those who maintain it. As a follow-up, the Council convened a one-day workshop in March for Council members, staff members, and guests. Designed and led by the HLI, the workshop focused on the concept of the cultural landscape and its importance. A walking tour of Capitol Square was also used to identify the resources that are unique to the Square and the problems that are shared with other similar sites.

Over the next months, members of the Council will work with the Virginia Department of General Services to develop a request for proposals for a landscape architect to develop the Landscape Master Plan. Using the Council's research base, the landscape architect will work with Council members to develop different options for such issues as maintenance, parking, selection of fixtures and plant materials, and future uses. These scenarios will be presented to the General Assembly and to the public for comment. At the end of the comment period, the landscape architect with the Council will develop a comprehensive plan that incorporates the final options selected. Once the Landscape Master Plan is approved, the Capitol Square Preservation Council will monitor its implementation.

The Virginia General Assembly is the oldest legislative body in the United States. It is housed in a building that directed the development of American civic architecture. The Capitol Square Landscape Master Plan will be instrumental in preserving this sense of place while the legislative work of the people continues through the 21st-century and beyond.

Documenting and Saving the Historic Ranches of Colorado

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Ranches hold a unique place in the culture and history of the west. The very mention of the “wild west” brings to mind the untamed frontier, open vistas, rugged landscapes and an abundance of wildlife, not suburban sprawl. According to state figures, Colorado is losing some 90,000 acres of rural land a year to subdivisions, malls and resort development. Over 25,000 new residences are slated to be constructed in the Denver area next year on former agricultural lands. With unmanaged growth, ranches will continue to disappear; thus, their documentation and preservation are crucial.

The western ranch reflects a “quality of life” both past and present whose existence is threatened by development and pressures of economic viability. Understanding the forces that shaped the ranches and lands, interpreting their historical significance, and planning for their protection are our current challenges. By documenting, analyzing and preserving these cultural landscapes and fostering contemplation of the relation between the built and natural environment may, in turn, enable us to better understand their change and continuity over time and how to design within the context of historic vernacular landscapes.

Preservation Program

To embark on the process of documenting and ultimately preserving these ranches, it is important to understand the structures and their relationship to the land and environment.

The rural landscape reflects the day-to-day activities of people engaged in traditional work, such as ranching. The patterns marked into the land reflect an evolution and response to both the forces of nature and the pragmatic need to make a living through the cultivation and resources of the land.

The complexity of ranch preservation issues and the role of the university to the community calls for a collaboration model that will achieve the desired outcome of historic preservation and education. In response to the critical issues currently facing ranches, such as increased property values, poor condition of the structures to age and weathering, and decreased agricultural product profitability, the University of Colorado at Denver in the College of Architecture and Planning and Historic Routt County (HRC) are launching an exciting new pilot program.

The mission of HRC is to preserve the character of Routt County's communities and rural areas through the built environment. Their Barns Etc! program focuses on helping interested property owners preserve their Routt County Ranches.

Within the University of Colorado, the College of Architecture and Planning has developed as part of its mission statement to lead in the discovery, communication, and application of knowledge in the discipline of architecture, landscape architecture and planning. The program aims to excel in the education of its students, in the research and

creative endeavors of its faculty, and in service to the community. The goal is to apply this pilot program statewide to various counties in need of conducting existing condition surveys and historic preservation, to oversee the preservation of ranch properties and to initiate a research study of the vernacular architecture and cultural landscapes of the region.

The success of this program is largely dependent on the partnerships HRC has developed and the resources available at the university. Within the county, this program is offered to ranchers and property owners. Within the university, this program is offered to graduate students in the architecture, landscape architecture and planning programs and is currently being developed through independent studies, seminar and studio courses.

The Partners

The program developed by HRC is incentive based, it allows the property owners to select the area of participation that best suits their needs. With the exception of conservation and preservation easements the property owners are under no obligation to HRC or the county. HRC offers educational programs through community outreach meetings, hands-on preservation workshops, lectures and exhibits. Utilizing membership donations with support from the city and county and grants from various resources and the University of Colorado, this program is viable.



*Barn at Herold Ranch.
Courtesy Ekaterini Vlahos.*

Colorado Ranches

continued from previous page 9

The Barns Etc! program initiated by HRC offers ranch surveys, inventories, National Register nomination assistance, historic structure assessments, photographs, one-on-one technical assistance, an Adopt-A-Barn Program, grant facilitation, tax and other incentives, and preservation easement facilitation.

Additional partners that are needed for the success of the program include the ranching community and property owners, the City of Steamboat Springs, the Yampa Valley Land Trust, and Community Agriculture Alliance. The ranchers are interested in preserving the agricultural way of life. The development of the partnership emerges from the fact that non-ag people are interested in preserving the heritage. The ranchers take the perspective that they must take proper care of buildings and the livestock entrusted in their care by way of ownership so the lands and livestock can provide a sustainable existence for present and future families.

The Yampa Valley Land Trust is a non-profit land conservation organization dedicated to conserving natural, scenic, agricultural, historic and open land resources in northwest Colorado. The trust's conservation work is primarily focused on agricultural lands with critical ecological, scenic and other open land values.

There are two resource centers within the university that work in collaboration with and support the efforts of HRC, the College of Architecture and Planning, and the Colorado Center for Community Development. Within the College of Architecture and Planning the purpose of the program is to:

- Educate, train and inform graduate students in architecture, planning and landscape architecture about the process and importance of properly preserving and documenting the cultural resources in the state.
- Develop an educational outreach program in collaboration with ranching communities to help identify and preserve architecturally or historically significant buildings and cultural landscapes.
- Educate students on preservation issues, to develop hands-on applications of preservation methods and to disseminate the outcomes for public awareness and benefit.

- Collaborate with rural communities to identify, record, evaluate, document and ultimately designate significant ranch properties in order to incorporate historical values in planning.

Connecting to communities, as well as educating and training students in historic preservation techniques that will ultimately allow for the designation of as many significant properties as possible, is the primary goal of the pilot program. In addition, it is key to develop an understanding of the importance of history and historic preservation in academia as well as in the students' future professional practice. For many rural areas it is a difficult and costly process to obtain the information needed to determine the viability of preserving their ranch lands. Connection to the community is a key component to the program's success.

Such success brings a better understanding of the preservation planning process among students and rural communities, and produces more efficient and thorough surveys and documentation of significant ranch landscapes. In addition, a database of the surveyed sites is being developed, the communities will have the completed inventory and management forms; selected organizations in the county will use the data as a basis to nominate the properties for historic designation. The ranchers can use the information to develop further preservation efforts such as tax incentives, easements, zoning and land use control, and solicit funds that will aid in the conservation of historic areas.

The Process

The following outlines the process to develop the program:

1) Identify the Community and Stakeholders: One of the key components to the success of the program, as well as access to the resources, is community support for the project. The preservation efforts for this program are developed as incentive based for the ranching community. The more the ranching community and county involved in the pilot preservation program, the more likely the program will succeed. By getting students involved with the community the survey effort itself becomes a powerful stimulus to public involvement. The process of developing the surveys and gathering the data contributes to public support by helping the public to understand what is important about the community's past.

By identifying the stakeholders early in the process, survey data can be used to identify the historic contexts on which community development can build in order to make the most of the community's unique historic qualities.

2) Identify the Survey Team and Include:

- A brief introduction to preservation and explanation of the reasons for undertaking the survey.
- A brief description of the historic contexts, goals and priorities that structure the survey.

*Students surveying for HABS/HAER drawings.
Courtesy Ekaterini Vlahos.*



- An explanation of criteria used in evaluating the ranch properties.
- An explanation of the survey methodology that they will learn.
- A general description of the county area covered by the survey process.
- A discussion of the historic property types representative of each historic context.
- The process for defining the location of different historic property types.
- Illustrations, maps, photographs and available line drawings for the area.
- Discussion of the visual and physical interrelationship among environmental features.
- Discussion of natural features such as rivers, bluffs and hills which define and area's character.
- Identifying characteristics, such as vistas and views, paths, focal points, edges, landmarks and boundaries.

• Discussion on the long and short-term goals of the project and community.

• Discussion on the storage and repository system of where and how to find information on properties surveyed.

3) Develop Historic Context: With grant monies from the State Historic Fund and the College of Architecture and Planning, HRC developed the "Historic Context on Ranching in Routt County."

To understand ranching, its historical context and current pressures and issues, research and information gathering is crucial. A historic context is developed that will provide background information about the patterns of history and development that shape a particular geographic area in the state. The historic context links a rural property with important historic trends or themes, such as homesteading, grazing and livestock development.

The historic context includes an understanding of spatial organization, concentration of historic characteristic, and evidence of the historic period of development of the ranches. Ranchers through their traditions, technologies, and activities use the land and natural environment and influence the character and composition of a ranch by modifying the topography and natural environment. Homesteading Acts, politics, ethnic traditions, economics, topography and natural resources determine the organization of rural communities and the complex of structures found on the properties. By using the historic context to link to development of the existing



ranch structures, the rural landscape can be viewed as a unified whole.

4) Identify Properties for Survey In Collaboration with the Community:

- Define the properties that meet the criteria.
- Define the architectural and historical significance of each property.
- Divide the county into manageable areas to be scheduled and surveyed.
- Select ranchers as leaders and contacts within each part of the county.
- Introduce the students that will participate on a preservation team.
- Train students on how to survey and inventory the properties.
- Identify and gather data on a community's historic resources.
- Conduct oral histories.
- Conduct the field survey—the physical search and recording of historic resources.

During the survey process students focus on the architectural and landscape qualities of the properties involved, the description of each building in terms of the building style, its type of construction, and its defining architectural features. The complex is considered as a whole by understanding the construction and organization of the building in relationship to the other structures and the land. They identify any modification that took place and evidence of patterns and activities that occurred on the site. Understanding modifications of the floor plans and additions to the structures reveal

*Students measuring structure at Herold Ranch.
Courtesy Ekaterini Vlahos.*

how residents at different times organized their spaces in response to changes in social conditions, economic status, population size and so on. The site reveals facts of their daily lives, values, interest and beliefs.

Although a large part of the history of each ranch is represented in the landscape and features contained within (e.g. structures, hedgerows, fencing), a key component is in the memories of its people, their thoughts, expressions and way of life. The student survey team resided with each ranching family to gather their history.

5) Documentation HABS/HAER: The ranches provide evidence that historic vernacular landscapes, including their buildings, structures, and landscape features can be destroyed, preserved or adapted. Whenever this happens, their original state of the land and structures is changed forever. Upon completion of the survey process, properties that reflect historic and architectural significance of the ranching culture are selected for further documentation. Following the process established in 1933 by the National Park Service Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), this model of documentation aims to facilitate the preservation of important structures and landscapes on paper through precise measured drawings, photographs and written records.

Students produce documentation based on detailed guidelines for site description, photographs and measured drawings. The detailed drawings develop from a global positioning system (GPS) site survey, along with field studies, notes, site analyses and historical research collected in the survey and inventory phase. The drawings produced aim to be of the highest caliber, and are submitted as an entry in the national competition for the Peterson Prize, awarded to the best documentation of an historic site. Students work with documentary technology including hand-drawn ink on mylar, drawings produced on the computer, digital camera and scanned images.

Conclusion

This program has been conceived through partnerships and collaborations. Within this framework the college is able to carry forward its mission to educate students in the process of preservation planning including research, field studies, survey and information management. In turn, with the support of HRC, the information is given to communities as a tool to nominate and preserve their ranch properties for future generations. Additionally, the analysis of the surveys is then used to inform the design studio for future projects.

By understanding and appreciating the "quality of life" issues within these ranch landscapes, and by interpreting their historical importance, we can collectively begin to understand how they may better inform our future design and building practices and plan for their ongoing protection and management. Through the survey, inventory, documentation and analysis of the western ranch, we may in turn reconsider and change how we design and construct our current built environments.

For additional information about this program, please contact Ekaterini Vlahos, (303) 556-6502, ekaterin@stripe.colorado.edu; University of Colorado at Denver, College of Architecture and Planning.

Documenting America's Landscape Legacy: Recent National Register Listings

Linda Flint McClelland, Historian
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Recent National Register listings have substantially contributed to the recognition of America's rich landscape legacy and documented the contributions of landscape architects, master gardeners, horticulturalists, agriculturalists, and ethnic communities. These listings represent a wide range of properties and include historic cemeteries, parkways, estates, suburban neighborhoods, and rural agricultural communities that have been found significant at the local, state, and national levels. Nominations have been sponsored by private owners, state historic preservation offices, non-profit organizations, and university research programs.

To increase the visibility of listings of cultural landscapes to the National Register, this issue of Vineyard highlights recent successful nominations in the hope that these will spark future listings; these include:

Graceland Cemetery, Cook County, Illinois (January 18, 2001). Significant for its outstanding design in the areas of landscape architecture, art, and architecture, the 119-acre cemetery took shape between 1860 and 1950 and reflects the influence of both the rural cemetery movement and the American

landscaped lawn plan of cemetery design. Several noted landscape designers have contributed to its evolution, including H.W.S. Cleveland and William LeBaron Jenney. It is best known as the premier work of O.C. Simonds, who from 1878 to 1931 was actively involved in its landscape gardening and planning and was one of the leading practitioners of the Prairie Style of Landscape Gardening, based on the emulation of native landforms and graceful plantings of native trees and shrubs.

Irwin Union Bank and Trust, Miller House, and North Christian Church, Bartholomew County, Indiana (May 16, 2000). Documented under the multiple property submission entitled "Modernism in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Art in Bartholomew County, Indiana, 1945-1965," these widely-recognized and highly-influential masterpieces of modern design resulted from the collaboration of landscape architect Dan Kiley and architect Eero Saarinen. Ranging in date from 1954 to 1964, they are among several properties designated National Historic Landmarks for

*General Motors Technical Center,
Warren, Macomb County, Michigan.
Photo courtesy NPS National Register files.*



their exceptional design achievement and association with a local program of patronage in Columbus, Indiana, which gained international acclaim and had dramatic impact on modern design.

General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Macomb County, Michigan (March 27, 2000). The automobile manufacturer's 326-acre corporate campus in Warren, Michigan, which took form between 1949 and 1970, has been described as the "near-definitive" example of mid-20th century corporate campus. The architecture is an outstanding example of the work of architect Eero Saarinen in the International Style. The highly formal modernist landscape, featuring a well-defined rectilinear plan in which staff facilities are arranged around a rectilinear lake, is an outstanding example of the work of landscape architect Thomas Church.

Nansen Agricultural Historic District, Goodhue County, Minnesota (November 15, 2000). 4,683-acre agricultural district representing a continuum of land use patterns and agricultural practices in southeastern Minnesota from the Norwegian settlement of the Sogn Valley in 1870 to the period immediately following World War II. The landscape reflects changing patterns of agriculture from early subsistence farming, to wheat farming in the late 19th century, to diversified farming in the 20th century.

J. B. Jackson House, Santa Fe County, New Mexico (June 4, 1999). In the village of La Cienega, five-acre country home in the semi-arid, high desert (Upper Chihuahuan) associated with prominent author and educator J. B. Jackson from 1965 until his death in 1996. Through teaching at Harvard and University of California-Berkeley and through the publication of *Landscape* magazine, several books, and enumerable essays, Jackson contributed greatly to 20th-century intellectual thought concerning the relationship of culture and nature in shaping the American landscape. Jackson directed the development of his "country place" home with its terraces, irrigation channels, ponds, cottonwood groves, fruit orchards and sprawling adobe ranch house.

Palisades Interstate Parkway, Bergen County, New Jersey, and Rockland and Orange Counties, New York (August 2, 1999). Passing

*J. B. Jackson House,
Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
Photo courtesy Charles Birnbaum*

through the Palisades Interstate Park, the forty-two mile, limited-access, scenic pleasure drive extends north along the west side of the Hudson River from Fort Lee, New Jersey, to Bear Mountain, New York. Built between 1947 and 1961, the drive is an "outstanding example" of parkway engineering and landscape design and represents an important stage in 20th-century efforts to preserve the scenery and dramatic escarpment called the "Palisades of the Hudson."

Middleton House, Forsyth County, North Carolina (February 28, 2000).

The Winston-Salem home of Martha Thurmond Chatham, widow of one of the state's most prominent textile industrialists, has been recognized for its design achievement and association with the early historic preservation movement. The relocated Federal-style plantation house (ca. 1829) and its gracefully designed five-acre site resulted from the 1930-1933 collaboration of prominent country estate designer Ellen Biddle Shipman of New York and local restoration architect William Roy Wallace (who had worked under Philadelphia's Charles Barton Keen).

Cheekwood, Davidson County, Tennessee (August 23, 2000). The country estate's recently restored ornamental gardens and Georgian Revival house are significant as the work of leading American landscape architect and architect Bryant Fleming of Ithaca, New York. Constructed from 1929 to 1932 for Leslie and Mabel Wood Cheek, the Nashville estate is a fine representation of Fleming's manifold talents and ability to integrate the arts—landscape design, architecture, and interior design (antiques)—in the creation of a single masterpiece. It also showcases the craftsmanship and intricate designs of local craftsman Philip Kerrigan, Jr., who



is credited with the revival of a regional tradition of decorative metalwork.

Greater Newport Rural Historic District, Giles County, Virginia (December 14, 2000). 21,085-acre rural district in west-central Virginia significant for its rich and varied history. First settled in 1790, the landscape today reflects the interplay of agricultural, recreational, educational, and industrial land uses that evolved and achieved importance during the past two centuries. Early transportation routes, iron-mining sites, farmsteads and fields, upland forests, and early tourist facilities continue to convey the tension between nature and culture that has marked the history of this mountainous region.

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Planning for the Treatment and Management of the McLaughlin Garden of South Paris, Maine

Theresa Mattor, Landscape Architect
Monro Associates
Landscape Planning and Design
Portland, Maine

The McLaughlin Foundation Garden and Horticultural Center is noteworthy for its rehabilitation and interpretation of an historic garden, its role in the community as a source of horticultural education, and for its outstanding plant collections.

The McLaughlin Garden is the result of nearly 60 years of work by Bernard McLaughlin, the son of a Maine potato grower in South Paris. Starting in 1936, Mr. McLaughlin transformed infertile hayfields into beds of specimen trees, shrubs, and vast collections of lilacs, iris, daylilies, hosta, and wildflowers. Today, this three acre site consists of an 1840s extended farmhouse surrounded by approximately two acres of gardens and a wooded hillside. The site is in stark contrast to neighboring convenient stores and car dealerships along a busy commercial strip.

Mr. McLaughlin was a self-taught horticulturist and plant collector who received numerous awards for his collections. In 1992

his property was also recognized in a survey of Maine's Historic Designed Landscapes. Mr. McLaughlin actively worked in the garden for several hours a day until shortly before his death in 1995 at age 97.

The non-profit McLaughlin Foundation was formed in 1996 to purchase and save the site from possible commercial uses. Despite limited resources, the Foundation hired an executive director with a preservation background, hired a horticultural director, organized Garden Advisory and Building Advisory Committees, and started a horticultural and preservation library. The Foundation's staff and interns began mapping the garden, inventorying plants, and documenting historic features and current conditions. The Foundation funded a conditions and rehabilitation report for the house and barn, as well as a conservation assessment of the live botanical collection. In 1999, the consultants, Monroe Associates prepared the Garden Stabilization and Maintenance Plan to prevent inappropriate changes to the historic landscape while the Foundation sought funding for a master plan. The Garden Master Plan also prepared by the consultants, followed in 2000. The site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in July 2000.

Master Plan Process

One goal was to advocate for the site's historical importance on a scale equal to its horticultural significance. To do so, the Foundation and consultants relied on the National Park Service publications: *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, and *A Guide to Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan*.

The selected treatment plan for the garden was rehabilitation. The overall goal was to preserve the in-

tegrity of the site's historic character while allowing for new educational uses and increasing numbers of visitors.

A major challenge during the master plan process was to identify exactly what this cultural landscape consists of and why it is significant. The McLaughlin Garden is neither an historic designed landscape nor a vernacular one. Rather, it falls between the two. Like other designed landscapes, it was consciously laid out, but not by a trained professional; Mr. McLaughlin was a self-taught horticulturist. Similar to other designed landscapes, aesthetics, rather than function, played a key role. But the garden also has characteristics of a vernacular landscape that evolved through use by the person who occupied it. Finally, although Mr. McLaughlin made conscious decisions about the layout of his property, he did not do so according to a formal pre-conceived plan.

The McLaughlin Garden has other characteristics that are not part of the NPS definition of "vernacular" but that distinguish it from Maine's highly-designed historic landscapes. One is the use of local, inexpensive garden structures that suggest traditional New England frugality. Another is Mr. McLaughlin's diversions from standard design concepts, for example, square corners rather than radii, and paths that intersect at odd angles. Therefore, the consultants agreed with the Foundation's assessment of this as a vernacular garden.

Vernacular garden analysis involves the most careful study of the spatial and horticultural characteristics of each garden area and its evolution in relation to the creator's recorded comments, the site, its architectural history, the design needs of gardens in general, and documented design traditions.

The McLaughlin Garden Master Plan includes several final products: a 300-page text document, a preservation maintenance plan notebook to assist the incoming gardener, a computer database listing the Foundation's archival resources, a computer inventory of landscape features, and hypothetical landscape plans showing the need to purchase neighboring land.

Funding did not exist for a separate

*1955 aerial view of McLaughlin property, approx. 30 years after gardens were established.
Courtesy of Mc Laughlin Foundation & Horticultural Center.*





*Informal dirt paths, inexpensive fences for supporting plants, and masses of perennials are a few of the garden's character-defining features.
1999 photo, courtesy of McLaughlin Foundation
Garden & Horticultural Center.*

Recommendations

Prior to the master plan, garden advisors identified 22 areas of the garden having relatively consistent and distinct characteristics. A common complaint among advisors was that the historic nature of this site was unexplained and therefore difficult to protect. In response to this dilemma research was undertaken for each area's history according to historic photographs, describing current conditions, listing significant landscape features to protect, and outlining maintenance needs. Work was done according to the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. In the final master plan, each of the garden's character-defining features and how to treat them are now clearly defined, providing a valuable resource for those who manage this historic site.

The rehabilitation of this garden requires adapting for new uses while maintaining the site's historic integrity. As a horticultural institution, the Foundation ideally would like to build a sizeable greenhouse, expand the nursery and propagation beds, increase classroom space, and add parking. However, the site is small and is mostly taken up by gardens, structures, or the wooded hillside. In order to show the potential impact of the new uses on the historic site, two theoretical plans were prepared. The first shows the extremely limited amount of space that exists for expanding the Foundation's programs. It also shows how future commercial uses on the adjacent property would mean a loss of the garden's buffered edges, loss of the last remaining residential context, and the loss of future expansion area for the Foundation. The second plan shows how the historic integrity of the garden could be assured if the Foundation purchased the adjacent property and used it for a greenhouse, nursery beds, classrooms, and additional parking. As a result, the Foundation can use the two plans to garner support for purchasing the adjacent property.

Uniting Landscape and Architecture

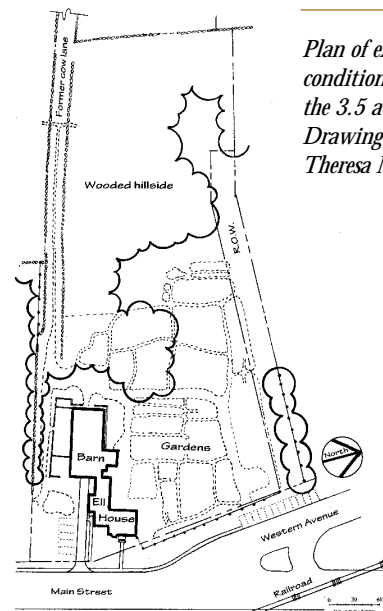
A key component of the master plan is the relationship between the site's 19th century farm buildings and its 20th century land-

scape. The master plan includes an essay that details the general characteristics of New England's farm architecture and how it relates to barn yards, door yards, circulation patterns, and other landscape features. It puts forth examples of how contemporary issues such as parking, have been integrated at other similar historic properties, and how this might apply to the McLaughlin garden. The master plan also includes numerous appendices, including databases for plants and archival material, customized forms for record-keeping in the garden, an annotated bibliography, information on soils and organic practices, and a timeline of events.

Conclusion

The McLaughlin Garden Master Plan illustrates an unusual commitment undertaken by a small, young, non-profit organization with limited resources. First, the Foundation chose the difficult task of conserving a garden where a formal landscape plan was never prepared. They also insisted on treating both the landscape and architecture simultaneously. Finally, they successfully adapted professional guidelines to a workable system that fit their time and budget constraints. Proof of the successful results is found in the support and endorsement of the Garden Conservancy and statewide preservation groups, as well as from the many national organizations who continue to fund the McLaughlin Foundation's ambitious goals.

For further information about this property see The Last Word on page 16.



*Plan of existing conditions at the 3.5 acre site.
Drawing by
Theresa Mattor.*

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), but many aspects of a CLR were incorporated into the master plan. For example, the site's history and existing conditions were analyzed and evaluated. These findings in turn guided treatment options.

Key Features of the Master Plan

Overall principles: before offering specific suggestions for maintaining the site, the master plan suggests ways to look at the garden conceptually and offers an understanding of Mr. McLaughlin's broad design and planting themes. Broad areas of the site were identified which should be maintained in keeping with Mr. McLaughlin's principles and those more suitable to fulfilling the Foundation's programmatic goals. These conclusions were based on studies of archival material, current conditions, and the Foundation's mission.

The master plan is a valuable tool for the Foundation's board members, most of whom are not gardeners or preservationists. The plan has convinced skeptical members that there is more than enough evidence of Mr. McLaughlin's act, practices and intentions to determine what to preserve, restore and rehabilitate throughout the varied garden. An important result is that any ambiguity about the site's historic importance has disappeared. Now that the garden's significance has been outlined, board members are more effective advocates for this historic site.

Request for Qualifications: Swinney Park & Memorial Park

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The Cultural Landscape Committee of the City of Fort Wayne, formed for the purpose of rehabilitating these two nationally significant designed landscapes, is seeking to retain a consulting firm to provide a cultural landscape report and treatment and management plans for Swinney Park and Memorial Park. Interested firms should contact Julie Donnell, Cultural Landscape Committee, 3604 South Washington Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 46802, 219.432.7178.

The McLaughlin Garden of South Paris, Maine

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For more information about the McLaughlin Garden: contact Peter Monro or Theresa Mattor at Monro Associates, Landscape Planning and Design, 565 Congress St., #309, Portland, ME 04101 207-874-4774 monro@maine.com or Lee Dassler, Executive Director, McLaughlin Foundation Garden and Horticultural Center, P.O. Box 16, South Paris, ME, 04281, 207.743.8820, www.mclaughlingarden.org

Maine Garden and Landscape Trail Map

Planning a trip to Maine this summer? Be sure to get a copy of "Maine's Garden and Landscape Trail Map." It contains the descriptions and addresses of gardens and landscapes across the state. Maps may be obtained from the Maine Olmsted Alliance for Parks and Landscapes, P.O. Box 6176, Falmouth, ME, 04105, 207.761.8081.

Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands

The National Park Service report, "Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands," serves as a guide to the wide variety of tools available for protecting archeological sites on private lands. It contains information on strategies that are currently being used throughout the country, contact information, and other sources of useful information. View the report on the internet at www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies.

Call for Entries: Critiques of Built Works of Landscape Architecture

The School of Landscape Architecture at LSU was founded by Robert S. Reich over 50 years ago, with design at the heart of the program. In recognition of this tradition the school is sponsoring the seventh annual competition in design criticism. The competition is to increase awareness of the need for well-written critiques, improve the level of quality in built projects, as well as open a dialogue within the profession. The School of Landscape Architecture is seeking critiques of 2,000 to 2,500 words with camera-ready, black and white illustrations or 35mm slides. Publication is set for fall 2002. Papers must be received by January 31, 2002. For more information and submittal requirements, contact Bruce Sharky, Editor, School of Landscape Architecture, 302 College of Design Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, 225.578.1434, bshark2@lsu.edu.

CORRECTION: New Purchase Price for "Making Educated Decisions"

Making Educated Decisions: A Landscape Preservation Bibliography. Edited by Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA, and Heather Barrett. A valuable resource to anyone involved with preservation planning and stewardship of significant landscapes. 667 annotated citations from 48 American states and 27 countries. 170 pages. 30 illustrations. 2000. GPO stock number: 024-005-01206-1. To order, call 202-512-1800. \$12.00 per copy.

Do you have a friend or colleague who would like to receive Vineyard?

Send name, address, phone, and e-mail to Historic Landscape Initiative, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Suite 330, Washington, DC 20240 or e-mail Vineyard@nps.gov.